



A.D. 1868, 24th JANUARY. N^o 253.

SPECIFICATION

OF

ANDREW SMALL.

REMOVING EXCRETA.

LONDON:

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1868.



A.D. 1868, 24th JANUARY. N° 253.

Removing Excreta.

(This Invention received Provisional Protection only.)

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION left by Andrew Small at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with his Petition, on the 24th January 1868.

I, ANDREW SMALL, of Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, North
5 Britain, do hereby declare the nature of the said Invention for “**IMPROVEMENTS IN APPARATUS FOR REMOVING EXCREMENTS**,” to be as follows, that is to say :—

This Invention has for its object the removing of excrements in a simple and inoffensive manner, and is more particularly applicable in
10 connection with the watercloset system, being designed to separate the solid matters in a but slightly diluted condition, and so as to be much more valuable for agricultural purposes than the ordinarily very diluted products of that system.

In carrying out the Invention a closed cesspool is to be provided
15 (where it does not already exist) in connection with the soil pipe of one or more waterclosets. An inlet pipe in continuation of the soil pipe is made to project into the cesspool at a point a little below the top, whilst an overflow pipe for water is fitted to the cesspool near the

Small's Improvements in Apparatus for Removing Excrements.

same level, and communicates with a drain or sewer. A liquid level is maintained in the cesspool up to the overflow pipe by the repeated ingresses of water. For the solid matters a portable receptacle is provided in the form of a covered pail or can, which is made with a lateral opening near the top to be passed upon the projecting inlet pipe 5 in the cesspool, whilst a number of perforations are made in the side and communicate with a covered external passage, which is carried down to the bottom of the vessel. When this receptacle is put into its place in the cesspool it becomes filled with water by the passage last referred to, but the solid matters from the waterclosets gradually 10 displace the water and themselves remain in the receptacle. At suitable periods the portable receptacle is removed from the cesspool and another put into its place. The one removed has its inlet opening closed by an air-tight stopper or cap, and it is conveyed away with others in a suitable cart or vehicle. As the mouth of the external passage is flush with the 15 bottom of the vessel, that passage will be closed by the bottom of the cart, and the escape of effluvia will be thereby prevented. If wished, however, the passage may be completely sealed, either by means of a shallow casing containing water in the cart and with openings in its top to receive the receptacle, or by means of ordinary trap bends in 20 the passages themselves, or by closing plugs or the like. The receptacle is emptied by means of an air-tight cover with which it is provided for the purpose.

When adopting the improved apparatus a considerable saving may be effected in the water used, as less will be required than with the 25 generally existing arrangements of soil pipes.

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